



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 5000.64
November 2, 2006

USD(AT&L)

SUBJECT: Accountability and Management of DoD-Owned Equipment and Other Accountable Property

References: (a) DoD Instruction 5000.64, "Defense Property Accountability," August 13, 2002 (hereby canceled)
(b) DoD Directive 5134.01, "Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (USD(AT&L))," December 9, 2005
(c) Title 40, United States Code, Public Buildings, Property, and Works
(d) Section 901 et seq. of title 31, United States Code
(e) through (r), see Enclosure 1

1. REISSUANCE AND PURPOSE

This Instruction:

1.1. Reissues Reference (a) to establish accountability and management policy for tangible DoD-owned equipment and other accountable property, in accordance with the authority outlined in Reference (b).

1.2. Establishes policy and procedures to comply with References (c) and (d); outlines requirements that reflect both the accounting perspective, which supports the documentation of life-cycle events and transactions, and the accountability perspective, which supports the life-cycle management of assets.

1.3. Provides policy and procedures for DoD-owned equipment and other accountable property; assists DoD property managers, accounting and financial managers, and other officials in understanding their roles and responsibilities.

1.4. Complements the accounting and financial reporting requirements contained in DoD 7000.14-R (Reference (e)).

2. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This Instruction:

2.1. Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components").

2.2. Does not cover real property or property and materiel for which accountability and inventory control requirements are prescribed in DoD Instruction 4165.14, DoD 4140.1-R, and DoD 4000.25-2-M (References (f), (g), and (h), respectively), nor does it cover intellectual property, e.g., software. All references to "Property" and "Asset" throughout this Instruction shall mean equipment, including military equipment, and other accountable property, e.g., administrative property.

2.3. Provides, in an enterprise context, uniformity in the identification, classification, and reporting of DoD property.

2.4. Facilitates communication across the Department of Defense.

2.5. Promotes successful system interfaces through the use of standardized terminology, policies, and procedures.

2.6. Encourages and promotes the use of best practices for property accountability and management.

3. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Instruction are defined in Enclosure 2.

4. POLICY

4.1. All persons entrusted with the management of Government property shall:

4.1.1. Possess and continually demonstrate an appropriate level of competence and proficiency in property accountability and management. See DoD Directive 5010.16 (Reference (i)).

4.1.2. Be held to the highest ethical standards.

4.1.3. Be responsible for the proper use, care, and physical protection of all Government-owned property. This responsibility includes:

- 4.1.3.1. Using Government property for official business only;
- 4.1.3.2. Complying with all applicable regulations;
- 4.1.3.3. Contacting the appropriate authority if property is subjected to undue risk of loss, damage, destruction, theft, fraud, waste, abuse, and/or mismanagement;
- 4.1.3.4. Reporting lost, damaged, destroyed, or stolen property; and
- 4.1.3.5. Reporting any misuse of Government property to appropriate investigative organizations through proper channels.

4.2. Property management policies and systems shall be consistent with the ASTM International, Standard Practice for Establishing the Guiding Principles of Property Management (E 2279-03) (Reference (j)).

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics shall:

5.1.1. Serve as the DoD lead in ensuring the Department achieves and sustains effective accountability, management, and control over, and accurate accounting of, property.

5.1.2. Establish property management policies, standards, and performance measures; monitor and evaluate DoD-wide performance.

5.1.3. Establish procedures to grant waivers to this Instruction, where appropriate.

5.1.4. Establish a DoD Property Council. The DoD Property Council shall:

5.1.4.1. Provide a forum for the discussion of major property accountability and management issues and problem resolution;

5.1.4.2. Ensure the Department's property management goals and expectations are clearly communicated throughout the Department; and

5.1.4.3. Address the practical implementation of policy.

5.2. The Heads of the DoD Components shall:

5.2.1. Be accountable for and manage all property acquired, leased, or otherwise obtained throughout an asset's lifecycle: from initial acquisition and receipt, through accountability and custody, until formally relieved of accountability by authorized means, including disposition, or through a completed evaluation and investigation for lost, damaged, destroyed, or stolen property.

5.2.2. Establish accountable property systems of record; ensure their appropriate integration with core financial and other systems and processes, particularly those for logistics and acquisition.

5.2.3. Establish implementing regulations and procedures, including the assessment and reporting of its overall property management maturity level.

5.2.4. Develop and maintain effective and meaningful performance measures.

5.2.5. Perform periodic internal reviews and audits necessary to assess property accountability and management system effectiveness.

5.2.6. Ensure that all persons entrusted with Government property are made aware of their responsibilities—responsibilities that include proper care and stewardship—and are properly trained to their level of functional responsibility.

5.2.7. Appoint, in writing, Accountable Property Officers (APOs). Ensure that APOs:

5.2.7.1. Establish and maintain an organization's accountable property records, systems, and/or financial records, in connection with Government property, irrespective of whether the property is in the individual's possession. This includes the requirement for maintaining a complete trail of all transactions, suitable for audit, and the ability to implement and adhere to associated internal controls. Note, these responsibilities cannot be redelegated.

5.2.7.2. Post changes to the property records as required, e.g., loan, loss, damage, disposal, inventory adjustments, transfer, sale;

5.2.7.3. Ensure the designation of custodial areas within their respective accountable area; ensure property custodians are appointed, in writing, for each custodial area designated;

5.2.7.4. Monitor the acquisition, storage, utilization, transfer, and disposal of property;

5.2.7.5. Ensure that property received and issued is properly and uniquely identified, as appropriate;

5.2.7.6. Ensure that custody receipts or similar documents are issued for all property assigned to an individual and/or organization;

5.2.7.7. Evaluate culpability when property has been reported lost, damaged, misused, or stolen; report and recommend appropriate action and assist in investigations, as required; process reports of survey and liability investigations according to established procedures;

5.2.7.8. Certify that property assigned to a unit or organization was properly inventoried; perform a joint physical inventory when transferring the organization's property account; properly execute and sign the required documentation; and

5.2.7.9. Schedule physical inventories and assist in their completion, in accordance with paragraph 6.11.

6. PROCEDURES

6.1. Accountability. Accountability of property shall:

6.1.1. Be established by formal receipt and acceptance in an accountable property system of record.

6.1.2. Be established and maintained using information technology. The use of Automatic Identification Technologies (AIT) to assist in property accountability is mandatory unless demonstrably proven through cost benefit or other analysis that implementation would not be practicable.

6.1.3. Not be compromised by virtue of its status within the (property) lifecycle, e.g., unserviceable, obsolete, excess, surplus, or physical location (e.g., loading platform, in-transit).

6.2. Accountable Property Records

6.2.1. Accountable property records shall be established for all property purchased, or otherwise obtained, having a unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more; leased assets (capital leases) of any value; and assets that are sensitive or classified (see Volume 10, Table 61 of DoD 4100.39-M (Reference (k))). Property records will be kept current and shall provide a complete trail of all transactions, suitable for audit, i.e., a transaction-based history of asset activity.

6.2.2. Accountable property records shall reflect current status and location, until disposition of property, e.g., return to the Department of Defense, or until the Component is otherwise formally relieved of accountability by authorized means, including, but not limited to, consumption or through a completed evaluation and investigation for lost, damaged, or destroyed property.

6.2.3. Documentation (original documents and/or hard and electronic copies of original documentation) shall be maintained in a readily available location, during the applicable retention period, to permit the validation of information pertaining to the asset such as the purchase cost, purchase date, and cost of improvements. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to, purchase invoices or sales and procurement contracts. In the event historical information is not available, the record should be appropriately annotated. Records and supporting documentation shall be maintained according to DoD Directive 5015.2 (Reference (l)).

6.3. Property Furnished to a Third Party. Although the Department of Defense may not have physical custody, to maintain effective property accountability and control and for financial reporting purposes, DoD Components shall establish records and maintain accountability for property (of any value) furnished to contractors as Government Furnished Property. This requirement also includes property that is loaned and/or otherwise provided to outside entities such as Federal agencies, State and local governments, and foreign governments.

6.4. Property in the Possession of a Third Party. Third parties (to include contractors) have stewardship responsibility, consistent with the terms and conditions of the accountable contract or third party agreement, for the Government property in their care. This includes DoD property loaned to outside entities and Government furnished property, for which DoD records are required under paragraph 6.2.1, and contractor acquired property, for which the Department of Defense has taken title but has not yet been delivered.

6.5. Other Property Management Records. Accountable property records may also be established for management purposes, or when otherwise required by law, policy, regulation, or Agency direction. Examples include:

6.5.1. Property designated by the Component as especially subject to theft, i.e., pilferable.

6.5.2. Property hazardous to human health, safety, or the environment; such property is typically regulated by Federal or State environmental and safety laws.

6.5.3. Small Arms. See Reference (g).

6.5.4. Property designated as Heritage Assets.

6.5.5. Seized and confiscated property.

6.5.6. Property with national security implications.

6.5.7. Scrap, including records for managing scrap sales under Qualified Recycling Programs. See DoD Instruction 4715.4 (Reference (m)).

6.5.8. Property obtained via operating lease.

6.6. Data Elements. The following data elements, at a minimum, are required of accountable property systems of record:

6.6.1. Name, part number and description (noun, nomenclature), model number and National Stock Number (NSN), if known.

6.6.2. Owner: both the accountable and custodial organization.

6.6.3. Status (e.g., active or inactive (retired) staged, stored, in-transit, transferred, declared excess, awaiting disposal, disposed of).

6.6.4. Quantity (e.g., received/fabricated, issued, and on-hand) and unit of measure.

6.6.5. General Ledger classification, e.g., military or general equipment, loaned, or leased, or a means to apply business rules for making such a determination.

6.6.6. Value at full cost (baseline and net book value), if applicable; or original acquisition cost if the property does not require capitalization.

6.6.7. Estimated useful life (for property to be capitalized).

6.6.8. Unique Item Identifier (UII) or DoD recognized Item Unique Identifier (IUID) equivalent, if available and necessary for unique identification.

6.6.9. Date placed in service.

6.6.10. Location.

6.6.11. Current Condition. Information on Supply Condition Codes is contained in Appendix 2.5 of Reference (h).

6.6.12. Posting reference (e.g., receiving report number, contract, purchase order, or other procurement identification number, invoice number).

6.6.13. Transaction type (e.g., received, accepted., transferred, shipped, retired, disposed).

6.6.14. Transaction date.

6.7. Accounting for Property In-Transit. Organizations shall retain accountability for property they place in an in-transit status, until such time as the consignee formally acknowledges receipt and acceptance (including resolution of shipping and other discrepancies). Business rules for establishing receipt and acceptance should be established in writing between consignee and consignor. At a minimum, procedures shall require records of:

6.7.1. Part number, NSN, serial number, UUI, or DoD recognized IUID equivalent if available and necessary for unique identification, nomenclature, quantity and value of assets shipped from contractors or vendors for which title has passed to the Government.

6.7.2. Part number, NSN, serial number, UUI, or DoD recognized IUID equivalent if available and necessary for unique identification, nomenclature, quantity and value of assets shipped from one organization to another organization, for which accountability is retained by the accountable organization until receipt and acceptance by the consignee.

6.7.3. Part number, NSN, serial number, UUI, or DoD recognized IUID equivalent if available and necessary for unique identification, nomenclature, quantity, and value of assets being moved from one location to another location within an organization.

6.8. Valuation. Value shall be at full cost. Property not requiring capitalization shall be valued at original acquisition cost. When original acquisition cost is unknown, estimates based on the latest cost of similar assets (at the time of acquisition) should be used, or the latest cost of similar assets discounted for inflation since the time of acquisition. Such methods and/or sources, when used, shall be applied consistently.

6.9. Excess and Foreign Excess Personal Property. Information on excess property accountability and disposition is contained in DoD 4160.21-M (Reference (n)).

6.10. Scrap. Scrap property should be accounted for by classification of type and quantitative units of weight.

6.11 Physical Inventories

6.11.1. General

6.11.1.1. Properly planned and executed physical inventories and location surveys serve to continuously improve accountable property record accuracy; however, the scheduling, type, method, and scope of the physical inventory process depend largely on management's expectations. Such expectations include ensuring readiness, testing for existence and completeness, maintaining internal controls, or meeting other mission objectives.

6.11.1.2. Physical inventory plans shall provide a schedule for completion of all physical inventories and must include an awareness of an asset's acquisition or replacement cost, security classification, and/or its criticality. At a minimum, however, property shall be inventoried at least every 3 years; classified or sensitive property shall be inventoried at least annually.

6.11.1.3. A minimum 98 percent physical inventory accuracy rate (100 percent for classified or sensitive property) shall be achieved and maintained. Physical inventory results shall be measured by annual loss and overage rates, in accordance with ASTM International Standard Practice for Physical Inventory of Durable, Moveable Property (E 2132-01) (Reference (o)). For the purpose of this Instruction, property lost is the number of items reported under

procedures set forth in Volume 12, Chapter 7, of Accounting for Government Property Lost, Damaged, Destroyed, or Stolen (see Reference (e)).

6.11.1.4. Sampling methods may be used, where appropriate, provided they achieve statistically valid results. Such methods shall not be used for classified or sensitive property.

6.11.1.5. Favorable physical inventory results do not obviate the need for compliance with internal controls and/or the need for continuous improvement.

6.11.2. The following concepts apply to all types of physical inventories:

6.11.2.1. Preparation. The process of preparing records and personnel to perform the physical count.

6.11.2.2. Physical Count. The process of physically counting the item(s) in order to verify the accountable property record's posted balance.

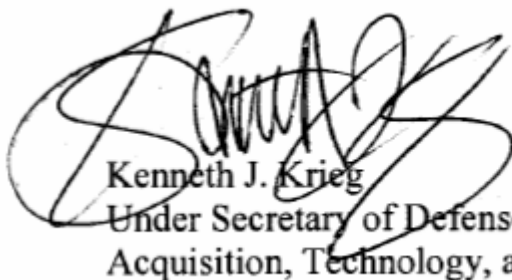
6.11.2.3. Reconciliation. The process of aligning the physical count with the quantity posted to the accountable property records, and determining inventory accuracy, i.e., calculation of loss and overage rates.

6.12. Property Disposition. Property shall be disposed according to established policies. See Reference (n) and DoD 4160.21-M-1 (Reference (p)).

6.13. Internal Controls. Internal controls shall be established and maintained according to DoD Instruction 5010.40 (Reference (q)).

7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Instruction is effective immediately.



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Enclosures - 2

E1. References, continued

E2. Definitions

E1. ENCLOSURE 1

REFERENCES, continued

- (e) DoD 7000.14-R, "DoD Financial Management Regulation," as amended
- (f) DoD Instruction 4165.14, "Real Property Inventory," March 31, 2006
- (g) DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation," May 23, 2003
- (h) DoD 4000.25-2-M, "Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures," September 1, 2001
- (i) DoD Directive 5010.16, "Defense Management Education and Training Program," July 28, 1972
- (j) Standard Practice for Establishing the Guiding Principles of Property Management, ASTM International [E-2279-03]¹
- (k) DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, "Federal Logistics Information System Procedures Manual," as amended
- (l) DoD Directive 5015.2, "DoD Records Management Program," March 6, 2000
- (m) DoD Instruction 4715.4, "Pollution Prevention," June 18, 1996
- (n) DoD 4160.21-M, "Defense Materiel Disposition Manual," August 1, 1997
- (o) Standard Practice for Physical Inventory of Durable, Moveable Property, ASTM International [E 2132-01].²
- (p) DoD 4160.21-M-1, "Defense Demilitarization Manual," October 1, 1991
- (q) DoD Instruction 5010.40, "Managers' Internal Control (MIC) Program Procedures," January, 4, 2006
- (r) Standard Terminology for Property and Asset Management, ASTM International [E-2135-01]³

¹ This document may be obtained via Internet at <http://www.astm.org>

² IBID

³ IBID

E2. ENCLOSURE 2

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Instruction, the following definitions apply:

E2.1. Acceptance. A formal certification that the goods or services have been received and that they conform to the terms of the contract.

E2.2. Accountability. The obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation, accepted by an organization or person for keeping accurate records, to ensure control of property, documents or funds, with or without physical possession. The obligation, in this context, refers to the fiduciary duties, responsibilities, and obligations necessary for protecting the public interest; however, it does not necessarily impose personal liability upon an organization or person.

E2.3. Accountable Property. The property recorded in the accountable property system of record.

E2.4. Accountable Property Officer. Comparable terms include: Army -- Supply Support Accountable Officer/Property Book Officer; Navy -- Personal Property Manager; Air Force -- Accountable Officer/Chief of Supply/Chief of Material Management; Marine Corps -- Accountable Officer; Defense Logistics Agency -- Accountable Property Officer. An individual who, based on his or her training, knowledge, and experience in property management, accountability and control procedures, is appointed by proper authority to establish and maintain an organization's accountable property records, systems, and/or financial records, in connection with Government property, irrespective of whether the property is in the individual's possession.

E2.5. Accountable Property Record. The record contained within the accountable property system of record.

E2.6. Accountable Property System of Record. The system used to control and manage accountable property records; a subset of existing organizational processes related to the lifecycle management of property; the system that is integrated with the core financial system.

E2.7. Acquisition

E2.7.1. The act of acquiring.

E2.7.2. Acquiring hardware, supplies, or services through purchase, lease, or other means, including transfer or fabrication, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. See Reference (r).

E2.8. Acquisition Cost. The amount, net of both trade and cash discounts, paid for the property, plus transportation costs and other ancillary costs.

E2.9. Administrative Property. A subcategory of personal property, used for grouping property that is operationally distinct from military and other equipment. Administrative property is typically less than mission critical. Examples include: desktop computers and peripherals, furniture, and office equipment.

E2.10. Asset. A generic term meaning any item of equipment or other accountable property.

E2.11. Automatic Identification Technologies (AIT). The family of technologies that improves the accuracy, efficiency, and timeliness of material identification and data collection. AIT media and devices include, but are not limited to, linear and two-dimensional bar code symbols and their readers; magnetic stripe cards; integrated cards, i.e., smart cards; optical memory cards; radio frequency identification (active and passive); contact memory-button devices; and magnetic storage media.

E2.12. Capitalize. To record and carry forward into one or more future periods any expenditure the benefits from which will then be realized.

E2.13. Capital Lease. Leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. If at its inception, a lease meets one or more of the following criteria, the lease is considered a capital lease:

E2.13.1. The lease transfers ownership of the property to the lessee by the end of the lease term.

E2.13.2. The lease contains an option to purchase the leased property at a bargain price.

E2.13.3. The lease term (the portion not subject to cancellation, plus all periods, if any, representing renewals or extensions that can reasonably be expected to be taken) is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the estimated economic life of the leased property; and

E2.13.4. The present value of rental and other minimum lease payments, excluding that portion of the payments representing executory cost, equals or exceeds 90 percent of the fair value of the leased property. See also Volume 4, Chapter 6, of Reference (e).

E2.14. Contract. Any enforceable agreement, including rental and lease agreements and purchase orders, between an Agency and a business concern for the acquisition of property or services.

E2.15. Contractor Acquired Property (CAP). Any property acquired, fabricated, or otherwise provided by the contractor for performing a contract, and to which the Government has title. Although the Government may have title, CAP has not yet been delivered. CAP that is subsequently delivered to the Government for use on the same or another contract is considered Government Furnished Property. See Paragraph E2.20, "Government Furnished Property."

E2.16. Controlled Inventory Items. Property with characteristics that may require them to be identified, accounted for, secured, segregated, or handled in a special manner to ensure their safekeeping and integrity. See DoD 4100.39-M, Volume 10 (Reference (k)), Table 61, "Controlled Inventory Item Code." Controlled Inventory Items are (in descending order of the degree of control normally exercised):

E2.16.1. Classified Items. Property requiring protection in the interest of national security.

E2.16.2. Sensitive Items. Property requiring a high degree of protection and control due to statutory requirements or regulations (e.g., narcotics and drugs, precious metals, high value or highly technical assets, hazardous assets, or small arms, ammunition, explosives, and demolition material).

E2.16.3. Pilferable Items. Property that has a ready resale value or application to personal possession and that are, therefore, especially subject to theft.

E2.17. Custodial Area. A segment of the accountable area, i.e., a ward in a hospital, a division in an organization, etc., within an accountable area; there may be as many custodial areas and officers as are required to execute effective property management. See also Paragraph E2.30, "Property Custodian."

E2.18. Equipment. Personal Property that is functionally complete for their its intended purpose, durable, and nonexpendable. Equipment generally has an expected service life of 2 years or more; is not intended for sale; does not ordinarily lose its identity or become a component part of another article when put into use; has been acquired or constructed with the intention of being used.

E2.19. Full Cost. A baseline value that includes all (material) costs incurred to acquire and bring the property to a form and location suitable for its intended use and, as applicable, depreciated over its useful life. See Paragraph E.37, "Valuation."

E2.20. Government Furnished Property. Any property in the possession of, or directly acquired by, the Government and subsequently furnished to the contractor for performance of a contract. Contractor Acquired Property that is subsequently delivered to the Government for use on the same or another contract is considered Government Furnished Property. See Paragraph E2.15., "Contractor Acquired Property."

E2.21. Heritage Assets. Property, plant and equipment that are unique for one or more of the following reasons: historical or natural significance, cultural, educational, or artistic (e.g., aesthetic) importance; or significant architectural characteristics. Heritage assets consist of collection type heritage assets, such as objects gathered and maintained for exhibition, for example, museum collections, art collections, and library collections; and non-collection-type heritage assets, such as parks, memorials, monuments, and buildings.

E2.22. Internal Controls. The plan of an organization and all its methods and measures adopted within an organization to safeguard its assets, check the accuracy and reliability of its data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed managerial policies.

E2.23. Inventory Adjustments. Changes made to the accountable property record when the record and a physical count do not agree. All such changes require specific approval and documentation to support the adjustment, normally to include the results of reconciliation efforts to determine and resolve the cause of such disagreement, or a completed evaluation and investigation for lost, damaged, destroyed, or stolen property.

E2.24. National Stock Number (NSN). The term used for the 13-digit stock number consisting of the four-digit Federal Supply Class and the nine-digit National Item Identification Number. Each NSN is assigned to identify an item of supply and equipment within the material management functions. Only one NSN is assigned to an item.

E2.25. Operating Lease. A lease that is not a capital lease. An agreement conveying the right to use property for a limited time in exchange for periodic rental payments.

E2.26. Property. Equipment, including military equipment and other accountable property, e.g., administrative property.

E2.27. Personal Property. All property (systems/equipment, materials, and supplies) except real property (land and improvements to land, i.e., facilities), and records of the Federal Government.

E2.28. Physical Inventory. The verification of property existence, location, and quantity. The process may also involve verifying additional information. See Reference (r).

E2.29. Pilferable Property. See Paragraph E2.16., "Controlled Inventory Items."

E2.30. Property Custodian. An individual appointed by the Accountable Property Officer, who accepts custodial responsibility for property, typically by signing a hand receipt. The property custodian is directly responsible for the physical custody of accountable property under their control. See also Paragraph E2.17, "Custodial Area."

E2.31. Property Management. A monitoring and control function, charged with assuring that organization processes related to the lifecycle of property support organization objectives, represent sound business practice, and are compliant with applicable standards, policies, regulations, and contractual requirements. See Reference (r).

E2.32. Receipt. A transmission or other acknowledgment made by a receiving entity to indicate that a message or good/service has been satisfactorily received. See Reference (r).

E2.33. Receiving. The process of accepting and initiating the property accountability process; its primary role is the validation of the item(s) with its accompanying support documentation, e.g., shipment notice, purchase order, documenting count, condition, damage, or other discrepancies.

E2.34. Scrap. Property that has no value except for its basic metallic, mineral, or organic content.

E2.35. Stewardship Responsibility. The requirement placed on an organization or individual who acts as the custodian of another individual's property by controlling, supervising, and managing the property in their care.

E2.36. Unique Item Identifier (UII)

E2.36.1. A set of data elements marked on an item that is globally unique and unambiguous. For assets that are serialized within the enterprise identifier, the data set includes the data elements of enterprise identifier and a unique serial number (Construct #1). For assets that are serialized within the part, lot, or batch number within the enterprise identifier, the Unique Item Identifier data set includes the data elements of enterprise identifier; the original part, lot, or batch number; and the serial number (Construct #2).

E2.36.2. A generic term has evolved through usage to mean the concatenated Unique Item Identifier as a common data base key without regard to the data set construct being used. In this context, the term "UII" may be used to designate UII Constructs #1 and #2, or the DoD recognized Item UII equivalents of Global Individual Asset Identifier (GIAI), Global Returnable Asset Identifier (GRAI), Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), or Electronic Serial Number (ESN), for cell phones only.

E2.37. Valuation. The act of determining or estimating the value or worth; assigning a value to an item. See Paragraph E2.19, "Full Cost."